



State of Illinois

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mary A. Gade, Director

2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62794-9276

217/785-8729

January 26, 1996

Mr. Brad Bradley  
Remedial Project Manager  
Office of Superfund (S-6J)  
USEPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, Illinois 60604

**Re: NL/Taracorp  
L1190400007  
Superfund Technical  
DD/ESD Document Review**

Dear Brad:

The purpose of this letter is to transmit Agency comments on pages 3 - 21 of the Decision Document/Explanation of Significant Differences (DD/ESD) for the above-referenced site that you revised and faxed to the Agency on Monday, September 25th.

In the Compliance with State and Federal Regulations (ARARS) part of the SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF NINE EVALUATION CRITERIA section of the DD/ESD, the groundwater extraction system is stated as serving the purpose of a leachate collection system for the whole waste pile. While the IEPA agrees that a properly engineered extraction system will in fact remove contaminated groundwater and the associated leachate emanating from the unlined pile it should not be construed as a leachate collection system for the new landfill cell. The State still believes that installation of a leachate collection system in the new landfill cell would be good engineering practice and better for the groundwater in and around the site, provided the new cell is comparable in size to the existing waste pile. The regulations in subpart N; Landfills of 35 Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) Part 724 have been determined to be ARARs for the capping of the expanded Taracorp pile in the Attainment of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements section of the 1990 Record of Decision. Subpart N; Landfills of Part 724 contains mostly design requirements for the liner, leachate collection system, and leak detection system rather than guidelines for the cap. If Part 724 is applicable or relevant and appropriate for the cap, then it definitely is for the liner. Section 724.401 requires a double liner with leachate collection and leak detection.

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



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As RCRA's substantive requirements must be adhered to in this project, a corrective action management unit (CAMU) may be developed in accordance with 35 IAC 724.652 (copy attached). This allows for deposition of wastes without constituting land disposal of hazardous waste and therefore without being subject to minimum technology requirements. But, the closure requirements for CAMUs specify that closure of the CAMU must minimize the need for further maintenance and control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, for areas where wastes remain in place, post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, surface water, or to the atmosphere. Demonstrations (modeling) showing that the above-requirements will be met by the proposed cap and liner must be provided to the IEPA.

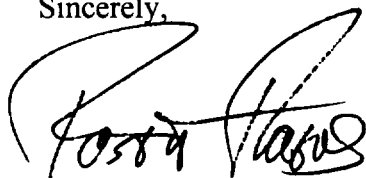
Part 8) of the SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF NINE CRITERIA section of the subject document covers State acceptance. This section should read as follows:

"The IEPA fully supported the remedy set in the March 1990 Record of Decision. However, the IEPA did not conduct a review of the Supplemental Administrative Record for purposes of reexamining the lead cleanup level."

On another note, it was stated at the year-end meeting on December 6, 1995, that additional credit will be considered from the expenses accrued by the State during the Byron Salvage Yard project. The State anticipates match funding will be available for future remedial work.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 217/785-8729 or at the above address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Rogers", written over a horizontal line.

Robert Rogers, E.I.T.  
National Priorities List Project Manager  
Remedial Management Section  
Division of Remedial Management  
Bureau of Land

cc: Division file w/attachment

#### Section 724.447 Monitoring and Inspections

- a) The owner or operator must conduct, as a minimum, the following monitoring while incinerating hazardous waste:
  - 1) Combustion temperature, waste feed rate and the indicator of combustion gas velocity specified in the facility permit must be monitored on a continuous basis.
  - 2) Carbon monoxide must be monitored on a continuous basis at a point in the incinerator downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release to the atmosphere.
  - 3) Upon request by the Agency, sampling and analysis of the waste and exhaust emissions must be conducted to verify that the operating requirements established in the permit achieved the performance standard of Section 724.443.
- b) The incinerator and associated equipment (pumps, valves, conveyors, pipes, etc.) must be subjected to thorough visual inspection, at least daily, for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions and signs of tampering.
- c) The emergency waste feed cutoff system and associated alarms must be tested at least weekly to verify operability, unless the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspection will be adequate. At a minimum, operational testing must be conducted at least monthly.
- d) This monitoring and inspection data must be recorded and the records must be placed in the operating log required by Section 724.173.

#### Section 724.451 Closure

At closure the owner or operator must remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues (including, but not limited to, ash, scrubber waters and scrubber sludges) from the incinerator site.

(Board Note: At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d), that the residue removed from the incinerator is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with applicable requirements of this Subchapter.)

#### SUBPART S: CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

#### Section 724.652 Corrective Action Management Units

- a) For the purpose of implementing remedies under Section 724.201 or RCRA Section 3008(h), the Agency may designate an area at the facility as a corrective action management unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.10, in accordance with the requirements of this Section. One or more CAMUs may be designated at a facility.
  - 1) Placement of remediation wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute land disposal of hazardous wastes.
  - 2) Consolidation or placement of remediation wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute creation of a unit subject to minimum technology requirements.

#### b) Designation of a CAMU.

- 1) The Agency may designate a regulated unit (as defined in Section 724.190(a)(2)) as a CAMU, or it may incorporate a regulated unit into a CAMU, if:
    - A) The regulated unit is closed or closing, meaning it has begun the closure process under Section 724.213 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.213; and
    - B) Inclusion of the regulated unit will enhance implementation of effective, protective, and reliable remedial actions for the facility.
  - 2) The requirements of Subparts F, G, and H and the unit-specific requirements of this Part or the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 requirements that applied to that regulated unit will continue to apply to that portion of the CAMU after incorporation into the CAMU.
- c) The Agency shall designate a CAMU in accordance with the following factors:
- 1) The CAMU shall facilitate the implementation of reliable, effective, protective, and cost-effective remedies;
  - 2) Waste management activities associated with the CAMU shall not create unacceptable risks to humans or to the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents;
  - 3) The CAMU shall include uncontaminated areas of the facility only if including such areas for the purpose of managing remediation waste is more protective than managing such wastes at contaminated areas of the facility;
  - 4) Areas within the CAMU where wastes remain in place after its closure shall be managed and contained so as to minimize future releases to the extent practicable;
  - 5) The CAMU shall expedite the timing of remedial activity implementation, when appropriate and practicable;
  - 6) The CAMU shall enable the use, when appropriate, of treatment technologies (including innovative technologies) to enhance the long-term effectiveness of remedial actions by reducing the toxicity, mobility, or volume of wastes that will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and
  - 7) The CAMU shall, to the extent practicable, minimize the land area of the facility upon which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.
- d) The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to enable the Agency to designate a CAMU in accordance with the standards of this Section.
- e) The Agency shall specify in the permit the requirements applicable to a CAMU, including the following:
- 1) The areal configuration of the CAMU.
  - 2) Requirements for remediation waste management, including the specification of applicable design, operation, and closure requirements.

3) Requirements for groundwater monitoring that are sufficient to:

- A) Continue to detect and to characterize the nature, extent, concentration, direction, and movement of existing releases of hazardous constituents in groundwater from sources located within the CAMU; and
- B) Detect and subsequently characterize releases of hazardous constituents to groundwater that may occur from areas of the CAMU in which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.

4) Closure and post-closure requirements.

A) Closure of a CAMU shall:

- i) Minimize the need for further maintenance; and
- ii) Control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, for areas where wastes remain in place, post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, to surface waters, or to the atmosphere.

B) Requirements for closure of a CAMU shall include the following, as appropriate:

- i) Requirement for excavation, removal, treatment, or containment of wastes;
- ii) For areas in which wastes will remain after closure of the CAMU, requirements for the capping of such areas; and
- iii) Requirements for the removal and decontamination of equipment, devices, and structures used in remediation waste management activities within the CAMU.

C) In establishing specific closure requirements for a CAMU under this subsection, the Agency shall consider the following factors:

- i) The characteristics of the CAMU;
- ii) The volume of wastes that remain in place after closure;
- iii) The potential for releases from the CAMU;
- iv) The physical and chemical characteristics of the waste;
- v) The hydrological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential or actual releases; and
- vi) The potential for exposure of humans and environmental receptors if releases were to occur from the CAMU.

D) Post-closure requirements as necessary to protect human health and the environment, including, for areas where wastes will remain in place, monitoring and maintenance activities and the frequency with which such activities shall be performed to ensure the integrity of any cap, final cover, or other containment system.

f) The Agency shall document the rationale for designating the CAMU and shall make such documentation available to the public.

g) Incorporation of a CAMU into an existing permit must be approved by the Agency according to the procedures for Agency-initiated permit modifications under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273 or according to the permit modification procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.283.

h) The designation of a CAMU does not change the Agency's existing authority to address clean-up levels, media-specific points of compliance to be applied to remediation at a facility, or other remedy selection decisions.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.552 (1992), as added at 58 Fed. Reg. 8683 (Feb. 16, 1993). U.S. EPA promulgated this provision pursuant to HSWA provisions of RCRA Subtitle C. Since the federal provision became immediately effective in Illinois, and until U.S. EPA authorizes this Illinois provision, an owner or operator must seek CAMU authorization from U.S. EPA Region V, as well as authorization from the Agency under this provision.

(Source: Added in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994)

Section 724.653 Temporary Units

a) For temporary tanks and container storage areas used for treatment or storage of hazardous remediation wastes, during remedial activities required under Section 724.201 or RCRA section 3008(h), the Agency shall establish alternative requirements pursuant to this Section if it determines that a design, operating, or closure standard applicable to such units may be replaced by alternative requirements that is equally as protective of human health and the environment as would be the standards of this Part or of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, if applied.

b) Any temporary unit to which alternative requirements are applied in accordance with subsection (a) shall be:

- 1) Located within the facility boundary; and
- 2) Used only for treatment or storage of remediation wastes.

c) In establishing alternative requirements to be applied to a temporary unit, the Agency shall consider the following factors:

- 1) The length of time such unit will be in operation;
- 2) The type of unit;
- 3) The volumes of wastes to be managed;
- 4) The physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes to be managed in the unit;
- 5) The potential for releases from the unit;